

COURTESY CLEAN COPY

IN THE SPECIFICATION

On pg. 4, please replace par 6 with the following amended paragraph.

The cathodic component is an individual organic electrochromic compound exhibiting at least one reversible reduction wave in a voltammogram, or a mixture of organic electrochromic compounds that exhibit at least one reversible reduction wave in a voltammogram, while the anodic component is an individual electrochromic organic compound exhibiting at least one reversible oxidation wave in a voltammogram, or a mixture of organic electrochromic compounds that exhibit at least one reversible oxidation wave in a voltammogram.

On pg. 6, please replace par. 5 with the following amended paragraph.

In the general case, the cathodic component is an individual organic electrochromic compound or a mixture of organic electrochromic compounds capable of reversible reduction in the cathodic region of potentials, i.e., those having at least one reversible reduction wave in a voltammogram. The preferable cathodic component is the quaternary salt of dipyridinium or its derivatives or a mixture of salts. Quaternary salts of dipyridinium or its derivatives may be represented by 4,4'-dipyridinium, 2,2'-dipyridinium, bis-1,1'-dipyridinium (with nitrogen atoms linked by a C1–C10 alkylene group), and bis-2,2'-pyridinium or bis-4,4'-pyridinium (with a linking phenylene or a keto-group) perchlorates, tetrafluoroborates, or hexafluorophosphates respectively. The pyridine rings in dipyridines can be quaternized by independent alkyl groups with 1–10 carbon atoms; phenyl and benzyl groups; phenyl or benzyl groups having 1–4-carbon alkyl substituents in different positions at any carbon atom in the benzene ring, halogens (Cl, Br, I), alkoxy groups or cyano groups and alkylene binding groups with 2–4 carbon atoms for 2,2'-dipyridinium derivatives. In addition, the pyridine rings can contain different substituents at carbon atoms in different positions at the carbon atoms of the benzene ring, e.g., alkyl groups with 1–4 carbon atoms, the phenyl group, phenyl groups with alkyl substituents, halogens (Cl, Br, I), the cyano group, and alkoxy groups.

On pg. 7, please replace par. 1 with the following amended paragraph.

In the general case, the anodic component is an individual organic electrochromic compound or a mixture of such compounds capable of reversible electrooxidation in the anodic region of potentials, i.e., those having at least one reversible oxidation wave in a voltammogram.